THE
CAROLINA GAZETTE
SOUTH

[VOL. XXXIV.] [NUMB. 1697.]

From *Monday* APRIL 4, to *Monday* APRIL 11, 1768.

Chriſtopher Gadſden

HAVING framed a WHARF at the North end of the town, will be much obliged to the gentlemen any way concerned in veſſels, for their BALLAST, delivered at his wharf; at the end of which any ſhip that comes over the bar may lie, and where there is every neceſſary convenience for diſcharging with the greateſt diſpatch.

N. B. THREE veſſels can at any time be diſpatched together at ſaid wharf.

New Advertiſements.

TO BE SOLD,

For one, two, or three years credit, (paying intereſt from the day of purchaſe, and giving good perſonal ſecurity, if required) the following lands, belonging to GEORGE AUSTIN, Eſquire, viz.

A LARGE tract of pine barren in St John's pariſh, which contains between two and three thouſand acres, its boundary to the north being on lands of Mr. Cordes and Auſtin King, to the eaſt and ſoutheaſt on land of Mr. Ball, to the ſouth and ſouth weſt on Mepkin, now the property of Henry Laurens, Eſq; and to the weſt on Mr. Andrew Broughton's land.—The part that adjoins Mr. Ball's line is imagined to be about ſix miles from Watboo landing, and contains a good parcel of ſawing timber, the other parts of it are much nearer, and the ſouth weſt corner is ſaid to be about two miles from Mepkin creek; and as there is a quantity of lightwood now laying throughout the tract, tar and pitch may be eaſily made there.—The whole of this land to be ſold together, or in tracts of 500 acres each, as the purchaſer may chuſe.——Another tract, alſo in St. John's pariſh, and near to Neilſon's ferry, it contains about 400 acres, having Santee river running through the middle of it, and thereby has the advantage of near 200 acres of good ſwamp.—The whole of this tract is judged to be as valuable as any of the lands thereabouts, and is ſituate between two belonging to Thomas Lynch and John Rutledge, Eſquires.—On the ſaid place are about forty head of cattle, near twenty ſheep, ſome hogs, and about 200 buſhels of corn, alſo ſix negroes, two of which (man and wife) are very ſenſible, and may be very uſeful on a ſmall plantation; the fellow having for ſome time paſt managed the planting, &c. on ſaid land, and his wife employed in making of butter and raiſing poultry, &c.—Thoſe that may incline to become purchaſers, muſt apply to

JOSIAH SMITH, junior.

N. B. All perſons indebted to Mr. Auſtin, are once more deſired to pay off their reſpective bonds and notes, which if they do not comply with by the firſt of May they muſt after that day expect to ſettle with an attorney at law.

The SUBSCRIBER

INtending to decline ſhoe-making, will ſell two or three NEGRO SHOEMAKERS. Said negroes have done all my buſineſs for nine years paſt, and are at leaſt equal to any negroes of the trade in this province; the eldeſt of them only 22 years old.

He likewiſe requeſts all perſons indebted to him for boots and ſhoes, to diſcharge the ſame immediately. JOHN MATTHEWS.

N. B. I hope my country friends will pay due regard to this advertiſement, as I cannot conveniently apply any other way to them.

THE ſubſcriber being removed from Tradd-ſtreet, into a houſe on White-Point, oppoſite to John Savage, Eſq; deſires all perſons indebted to him, by bond, note, or open accompts, to ſettle the ſame forthwith, as he is now determined to bring all his affairs in trade, to as ſpeedy a concluſion as poſſible.

SAMUEL PERONNEAU.

N. B. He has on hand a few kegs of freſh milk and water biſcuit, ſome excellent old Malmſey wine in bottles, and London Madera in quarter caſks, for ſale. 6. w.

JOHN WARD, TAYLOR;

HAS juſt imported in the AMERICA, Captain RAINIER, from LONDON;

A Freſh aſſortment of the beſt ſuper fine London-dreſs'd BROAD-CLOTHS, alſo all uſeful materials for his buſineſs; likewiſe ſcarlet, crimſon, and black ſuper fine pluſh; the very beſt of ſilk and worſted breeches pieces of all colours; gold and ſilver trimmings bought upon the beſt terms by as good a judge as any in England, which enables him to ſell much lower than the common advance.—— All Gentlemen may therefore ſave themſelves a great deal of trouble, and prevent having ſo many different bills for their cloaths, as he can ſupply them with the cloth as well as with the materials, and have their cloaths made near as cheap as can be ſent from England, ſince he in future fixes the price of a ſuit of cloaths, with all ſuitable trimmings, from FORTY FIVE to FIFTY POUNDS *currency a ſuit.—— He likewiſe ſells* GOLD *and* SILVER LACE.

The NATURE and EXTENT of PARLIAMENTARY POWER *conſidered, In ſome remarks upon Mr.* PITT'S SPEECH *in the Houſe of Commons, previous to the Repeal of the* STAMP-ACT.

"If there be any one ſo credulous as not to appre-"hend the fatal conſequences of this FORMIDA-"BLE POWER, I cannot but wonder at that man's "ſecurity." *Demoſthenes ad Philipic.*

THERE is no reaſoning againſt thoſe prejudices which are the ſupport of particular intereſt, or I would aſk why my being born in the iſland of Great-Britain ſhould veſt me with a power to tie the hands of my American neighbour, and then juſtify me in picking his pocket; although this ſame American ſhould be a loyal ſubject of the ſame prince, and formally declared to be poſſeſſed of all the liberties and privileges of a Britiſh ſubject? How abſurd and unmeaning muſt this ſpecious declaration appear to one who ſees and feels the force of the preſent violent ſtruggles for reducing us to a ſtate of infamous vaſſalage.

That right honourable and worthy gentleman who exerted his extenſive influence to ward off from the devoted colonies that blow which would have effected their immediate ruin, has been pleaſed to make thoſe declarations in our favour——"They are the "ſubjects of his kingdom, equally intitled with our-"ſelves to all the natural rights of mankind, and the "peculiar privileges of Engliſhmen, equally bound "by the laws, and equally participating of its con-"ſtitution. The Americans are the ſons, not the "baſtards of England." And yet, in the ſame ſpeech he aſſerts the authority of Great Britain over the colonies to be ſovereign and ſupreme in every circumſtance of government and legiſlation whatſoever. If the latter part of this declaration be by any means reconcileable with the former, I muſt forfeit all pretenſions to reaſon; ſince, after the moſt careful diſquiſition which I am capable of making, I cannot diſcover how any inhabitant of the colonies can be ſaid to enjoy the peculiar privileges of Engliſhmen, when all that he holds valuable in life muſt lie at the mercy of that unlimited power, which is ſo repeatedly ſaid to be ſovereign and ſupreme. An authority eſtabliſhed upon partial principles, and ſuch as muſt be ſupported by the force * of arms more than the force of reaſon, if it is to ſurvive any diſtant period.

I have the higheſt veneration for the character and abilities of Mr. PITT, and ſcarcely dare indulge myſelf in a train of reaſoning, which evidently points out to me the moſt ſtriking inconſiſtency in the ſenſe of his ſpeech of January laſt upon American affairs. From the beſt evidence which I am capable of receiving, I cannot but be clearly convinced that our liberty muſt be only ideal, and our privileges chimerical, while the omnipotence of parliament can "bind "our trade, confine our manufactures, and exerciſe "every power whatever, except that of taking mo-"ney out of our pockets without our conſent." If this ſovereign power, which they ſo warmly aſſert, ſhould be once tamely conceded, to what trifling purpoſe have we exerted ourſelves in our glorious oppoſition to the Stamp-act. At beſt, we have but put the evil day afar off——We have not combated the reality, but the mode of oppreſſion. We have only gained a temporary reprieve, till ſome future miniſter, with as little virtue and more abilities than Mr. G——lle, ſhall think proper to employ this unbounded legiſlative power for the horrid purpoſe of reducing three millions of people to a ſtate of abject ſlavery.

If our ſovereign lords, the Commons of England, have been led, by their abſurd jealouſy, and envious partiality, under the direction of a raſh and impolitic miniſter, to ſtrike ſo bold a ſtroke at both our liberty and property, what danger may we not apprehend from the ſame ſelfiſh principles, when they may be influenced by the deep-laid ſchemes of ſome able ſtateſman? Under ſuch pernicious influence the chains of America may be forged and riveted on, while her incautious ſons are lulled in a ſtate of ſecurity. The power of taxation given up to their ſpirited oppoſition, the exceſs of their joy will not ſuffer them to indulge any gloomy reflections upon that dangerous reſerve of legiſlation. The preſent evil averted, the warmth of their ſanguine diſpoſitions will not allow them to think that oppreſſion may return at any other time, or in any other form. Their very gratitude and humility prevent their enquiring into a cauſe of the laſt importance. In the higheſt exaltation of heart at a conceſſion ſcarcely expected, they receive as a matter of favour, what they demanded as a matter of right; and to avoid an appearance of arrogance in urging any new demands, they neglect the diſcharge of the moſt eſſential duties to themſelves and their poſterity. Perhaps they will ſcarcely thank the man who ſhould endeavour to convince them, that the ſimple power of legiſlation may as effectually ruin the colonies as that of taxation.

Let us borrow and improve upon a thought of our greateſt enemy. Mr. G——lle tells us that internal and external taxes are the ſame in effect, and differ but in name. Mr. PITT has indeed treated this opinion with ſo little attention, that he has only anſwered it by a general aſſertion——"that there is a "plain diſtinction between taxes levied for the pur-"poſes of raiſing a revenue, and duties impoſed for "the regulation of trade."

Plain as this diſtinction is, my moſt induſtrious enquiries have not yet led me to it; and I cannot but think with Mr. G——lle, that they are the ſame in effect——The one is preciſely determined, while the other is more uncertain & eventual, but in proportion to the ſum raiſed, the effect will be exactly the ſame. It is taken for granted, that the collection of a ſtamp duty would drain us of all the ſpecie which we receive as a balance in our Weſt-India trade. If any exorbitant duty laid upon ſugar and moloſſes produces the ſame effect, in what does the difference conſiſt? By either means the treaſury of England will be enriched with the whole profit of our labour, and we ourſelves ſhall be reduced to that deplorable ſtate of poverty of which we have, at this very moment, a moſt affecting inſtance. General as the calamity is now become, there are few ſo uninformed as not to know that the power of legiſlation has done all this miſchief, without any aſſiſtance from that of taxation. The ſevere reſtrictions impoſed upon our trade, have made it impracticable for us to anſwer every foreign demand, and, at the ſame time reſerve a ſufficient ſtock to keep up that circulation of property ſo neceſſary to the well-being of ſociety.

Involved in heavy debts, without any proſpect of diſcharging them——in want of the neceſſaries of life, without the means of acquiring them, the very politic Mr. G——lle has furniſhed us with the moſt intereſting facts to prove the truth of his doctrine. As great an enemy as he may be to the colonies, he has at leaſt kindly beſtowed upon them the moſt irrefragable proof that internal and external taxes are the ſame in effect; and that they may be as effectually ruined by the powers of legiſlation as by thoſe of taxation.

When the parliament of Great Britain arrogate to themſelves this ſovereign juriſdiction over the colonies, I ſhould be glad to know on what principles they found their claim. Do they ground their pretenſions on the excellent principles of their own conſtitution, or is this ſupremacy a power virtually inherent in the name of parliament? A name which ſhould remind them of their original ſtate of humility, when the diſtinguiſhing power which they boaſted was a privilege of ſpeaking their mind & remonſtrating their grievances. The Lords indeed may, with ſome appearance of reaſon, aſſert a ſupreme juriſdiction over the whole body of the nation, as the higheſt court of judicature: But when an aſpiring member of the Commons Houſe confidently declares, that he has power to bind our trade, and reſtrain our manufactures, I ſhould be glad to know whether he derived this power from the honeſt freemen his conſtituents, or whether he acquired it by virtue of his office? From his conſtituents he could receive no more power than they naturally poſſeſſed; and from his office he cannot reaſonably be ſuppoſed veſted with any other authority, than that of deciding upon formalities, and punctilios annexed to it.

To graſp at a juriſdiction ſo infinitely extenſive, and ſo little capable of limitation, is expreſsly declaring, that, from the antiquity of their eſtabliſhment, they are become ſovereigns of the new diſcovered world. Upon ſuch arbitrary principles muſt they ground their unreaſonable pretenſions; ſince no man in his ſenſes will aſſert that an inhabitant of Birmingham or Manchester has a natural right, after having obtained the conſent of the crown, to reſtrain, and prevent an induſtrious ſettler of the colonies from engaging in thoſe particular manufactures which may interfere with the buſineſs of his own profeſſion. Abſurd as this aſſertion is, either this muſt be maintained, or one full as pregnant with abſurdity; ſince one may with as much reaſon ſuppoſe this natural ſuperiority in the freemen of Great-Britain, as this acquired ſovereignty in the collective body of their repreſentatives. Whatever reaſons they may deviſe to ſupport this extraordinary claim, the motives to their uſurpation are clearly evinced in that part of Mr. PITT's ſpeech, where he ſays——"If the legiſlative power of Great-"Britain over America ceaſes to be ſovereign and "ſupreme, I would adviſe every gentleman to ſell "his lands and embark for that country." A jealous fear, that from the many natural advantages which we poſſeſs, we may, in ſome future age, rival our envious brethren in ſtrength and riches, has urged them to exerciſe a piece of Ottoman policy, by ſtrangling us in our infancy. When we examine into the nature of thoſe fears which have already proved fatal to our intereſt, the ſlighteſt examination ſhews them as contemptible and ill-grounded as were ever entertained by the moſt ſelfiſh of mankind.

Had not this refined policy of our Britiſh Machiavel interfered, and roufed us to attention, we ſhould, in all human probability, have continued for many centuries the faithful drudges of our indulgent mother; and Great-Britain would have increaſed in ſtrength and riches in proportion to the population of her colonies. While our commerce continued unreſtrained we ſhould induſtriouſly have cultivated every branch of it, that we might be enabled to pay punctually to Great-Britain, that balance which would every year increaſe; ſince our attention to the ſettling an immeaſurable extent of country would effectually prevent our eſtabliſhing ſuch manufactories as would furniſh us with the neceſſaries of life.

Had I a ſufficient information to enter into a minute detail of facts, I believe it would be no difficult matter to prove, that, in the courſe of our moſt ſucceſsful commerce, Great-Britain receives nine-tenths of the profit; whilſt we are humbly contented with being well fed and cloathed as the wages of our labour.

If this inferiority be the conſequence of a reaſonable connection, why would they wiſh to reduce us to a ſtate of abject dependance? Or, if with the advantages which they already poſſeſs, a fair unlimited trade would bring into their hands all the ſpecie which we could draw from the Weſt-Indies, why would they wantonly uſe ſuch deteſtable meaſures as they have lately purſued, to effect the ſame purpoſe?

If the preſent ſevere ſyſtem of politics be the reſult of unreaſonable jealouſy, I will venture to aſſert that this very policy will counteract its own intention. Their diſtreſſes firſt led the coloniſts into enquiries concerning the nature of their political ſituation, and the juſtice of the treatment which they had received. That ignorance which had kept them in a ſtate of peaceable ſubmiſſion, fled before their eager reſearches after that information which was ſo eſſentially neceſſary to the preſervation of their liberty. Enraged to find, that, while they had been amuſed with the ſpecious title of fellow ſubjects, and flattered with the rights of Britiſh freemen, they were in reality treated as infants in policy, whoſe every motion was to be directed by the arbitrary will of their jealous parent; when every ſuch direction evidently tended to reduce the one to an abject ſtate of dependance, and to raiſe the other to the moſt exalted ſuperiority. That both theſe purpoſes could eaſily have been obtained, by meaſures artfully managed, is not to be doubted, ſince nothing but the moſt violent oppreſſion could have roufed us from our ſtate of ſtupefaction to a proper degree of attention. But when our ſenſibility was excited by the moſt pointed injuſtice, rage inſtantly ſucceeded that tranquility which had been nouriſhed by our imaginary ſecurity. Warmed with a ſenſe of the injuries which we ſuffered, neither our gratitude nor our fear could prevent our aſſerting thoſe rights, the poſſeſſion of which can alone determine us freemen; and though we could not but ſee that ſuperiority of power which could "cruſh us "to atoms," yet could we have found even in the modern hiſtory of Europe ſo many examples for our encouragement, that we ſhould not have deſpaired of aſſiſtance ſufficient to preſerve us from the worſt of evils.

Quam res facillime agitis, quam eſſe maxime potentes, dites, fortunati, nobiles, tute denique vos ipſos anime quo noſcere oportet, ſi vos velitis peribunt probos. Terent. Adelph.

[*The Remainder in a future Paper.*]

From the Maſſachuſetts Gazette.

Mr. DRAPER,

——*The following newly diſcovered method of deſtroying inſects that infeſt the fruit trees, which was tried by one Dr. Bradford, in the city of Hereford, and communicated to the ſociety for encouraging of agriculture, manufactures and commerce by Dr. Roos March* 11, 1765, *I think very neceſſary to be publiſhed at this time, when ſo great deſtruction of fruit by inſects happens to the trees in ſeveral parts of the country; and if you are of that opinion, giving it a place in your paper may be of great ſervice to many of your country readers, as alſo to thoſe in town that have gardens.* M. C.

THE firſt tree Mr. Bradford tried an experiment upon, was a plumb-tree: I think a green gage. He was afraid of trying it on the whole body of the tree at firſt; as he did not know but that it might kill it at once; and therefore he ſelected out a particular branch, that was deſigned to be cut quite away at the winter pruning, for the ſubject of his firſt eſſay. The method of the experiment is this: He took a ſmall awl, and pierced ſloping, through the rind, and into part of the wood of the branch, but not to the heart or pith of it, and poured in a ſmall drop or two of quick-ſilver, and ſtopt it up with a ſmall wooden plug made to fit the orifice: And the reſult of this experiment was, that the inſects all dropt off from that very branch the next day; and in a day or two more, from off the other branches of the tree, without any other puncture, and the tree continued in full vigour, and throve well all the ſummer after. Encouraged by this ſucceſs of the firſt eſſay, he next tried upon a honey-ſuckle, the leaves of which were quite covered with them; and here he ſcraped away the top of the ground with a trowel, and run his awl in the ſame ſloping manner into the main ſtem juſt above the root, but with the ſame caution as above, not quite to the inner pith, and the ſucceſs was the ſame as before, the inſects all dropt off dead the next day after the experiment was made.——The above facts you may ſafely depend upon, I ſaw both the trees on which the experiment was made ſince Chriſtmas laſt, and they then ſeemed to be both very healthy and well. The Doctor afterwards recommends inſtead of a wooden plug, in which there may be danger of ſplitting part of the wood, to the uſe of bees-wax, worked by the fingers into the form of a plug, and uſed as ſuch, leaving a ſmall part out of the hole compreſſed into the ſhape of a flattiſh bottom, for this may be taken out, or put in again at pleaſure.

EXTRACTS.

THOUGH protection is the reaſon, and conſequently, ſhould be the end of government, we ought to be as much upon our guard againſt our protectors as againſt our enemies.

It is apparent the aſſemblies of theſe colonies have acted, from the beginning, on the defenſive only. The defenſive is what every man, by the right and law of nature, is intitled to. Jealouſy is the principle of defence. If men were not ſubject, they would rarely, if ever be upon their guard. *Magna Charta* is apparently founded upon this principle; nay provides, that oppoſition ſhould be always at hand to confront and obviate danger.

The birth-right of every Britiſh ſubject is, to have a property of his own, in his eſtate, perſon, and reputation; ſubject only to laws enacted by his own concurrence, either in perſon or by his repreſentatives: And which birth-right accompanies him whereſoever he wanders or reſts; ſo long as he is within the the pale of the Britiſh dominions, and is true to his allegiance.

Though matter of right overlooked, may be reclaimed and re-aſſumed at any time, it cannot be too ſoon reclaimed and re-aſſumed.

* *Le controlle du gouvernement eſt tellement diffous par le deſpotiſme que le deſpote n'eſt le maitre qu'auſſi long tems qu'il eſt le plus fort; et que ſitot qu'on peut l'expulſer il n'a point a reclamer contre la violence.* ROUSSEAU

Power, like water, is ever working its own way; and wherever it can find or make an opening, is altogether as prone to overflow whatever is subject to it.

An over-rigid performance of conditions is not to be expected of government, and seldom can be exacted from it; but then, if the *representative* part is not tenacious, almost to a fault, of the rights and claims of a people, they will (in a course of time) lose their very pretensions to them.

In subordinate colonies that have power of legislation, it is extreme bad policy to make severe laws; laws of the slightest tendency to infringe liberty; for if they are submitted to, they imperceptibly destroy it. The transition is easy, from infringements of our own, to a submission to those of the metropolis; affording a fine leading clue to fetter us in chains of our own *manufacture*. One severe law of our own (unfriendly to liberty) operates more powerfully against us, than the most severe oppressions from abroad; for this not only includes a habit of improper submission, but is a fine precedent for higher authority (if tempted and inclined) to found its designs upon; and is a weapon (well armed against ourselves) precedential, to what lengths oppression may be carried, whether we will or not.

The laws of all colonies, should (in their letter and spirit) breathe the most generous sentiments of liberty. Instead of lessening those sentiments inspired by Metropolitan government, we should rather extend them, as convincing proofs of an attachment to freedom.

Those who would give up essential liberty, to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety.

The defence of liberty, is the cause of all the colonies in one. It is the cause of every British subject, in every part of the British dominions. It is the cause of every man who deserves to be free, every where.

Courage, wisdom, integrity and honour, are not to be measured by the sphere assigned them to act in, but by the trials they undergo, and the vouchers they furnish; and if so manifested, need neither robes or titles to set them off.

Of all the political cements, reciprocal interest is the strongest: And the subjects money is never so well disposed of, as in the maintenance of order and tranquillity, and the purchase of good laws.

First settle well in mind a convenient number of simple fundamental truths, which may serve as principles, or common measures, by means of which things more complex and difficult may be investigated and clearly understood; amazing examples of which abound in arithmetic, Algebra, and geometry. ——As in these we take nothing for granted but what dint of demonstration forces, we would do well, in all our reasonings, never to make our conclusions over strong where the certainty and relation of the premises are not fully understood.

One great error in religion and politics is, to admit of too great and undeterminate a number of principles. This caused the great Roman orator to exclaim, *O! forable is the slavery where right is undetermined or unknown!* In such a case we have no resource but precedent and authority; from the alone force of which, good Lord deliver us! Hence our war of texts and law cases; till mankind, fairly wearied, give up the pursuit of farther knowledge, and implicitly suffer others to rule and guide them at pleasure.

Learn, my countrymen! Learn to know and understand. Add to your libraries Locke's essay on understanding, Blackstone's analysis of the laws of England, Rosseau on education.

From a late London Paper.

UPON due enquiry into the trade of North-America, the whole appears to amount in value to Great-Britain to about three millions a year; including the freight of our ships, commission to our merchants, and all other charges paid by the planters to our workmen and labourers.

Of this the net proceeds to the planters do not amount to a million and a half a year, Thus we get one half of all that they make, for transportion and vending their products with the goods they get from us. This they pay out of the first produce of their commodities, and is, in a public and national light, the great advantage of the trade, as they thereby maintain nigh one half of all the seamen and shipping in Great Britain.

Most of the commodities imported by this trade are exported and bring in the balance of trade to Britain, amounting at least to a million and a half a year—The value of the tobacco exported is computed at 650,000l. rice at near 300,000l. which, with furs, deerskins, and other small articles exported, amount to about a million, and the value of fish exported by Britain and the colonies is not less than half a million. The greatest loss we sustain by these regulations in the colonies, and proceedings against them is, that they oblige them to supply themselves, independant of us, by which we must at last lose them altogether. To this, if we add the corn, lumber, &c. which they vend, Great-Britain gains 1,700,000l. per annum, by the North American trade, besides her own consumption of their products, employing and maintaining seamen, &c. when the colonies get nothing from us for their products but cloathing and other articles, which they could make themselves.

The balance of trade against the North-American colonies, in favour of Britain, is at least a million a year; so that they can never get any money by their trade with us; and what they get by the West-Indies will not pay this balance to Great-Britain: It is therefore, impossible that they should have money.

It is computed, that they pay 30 per cent. upon all the goods they get from us, which, upon two millions of goods they export yearly, amounts to 700,000l. per annum. If this added to the above 1,500,000l. which they pay us for freight, commission and charges, the two, amount at least to 2,000,000l. a year, for which they do not receive a farthing.

It is therefore a matter of no small importance to this nation to preserve such a profitable trade, and to keep it from being wantonly embezzled by the intrigues of courtiers, who seem to make a political jobb of such an important concern of the nation, merely to serve their own purposes, and to get the better of one another.

Since the colonies have become the object of their party feuds and contentions, for want of some other, the nation has lost upwards of a million a year in the trade to North America. In 1764, when the stamp act was first passed, the exports to North America amounted to 2,600,000l. but they have since fallen to 1,500 000l. per annum.

If to this we add the taxes, duties, and profits on a million of goods exported to the colonies, they cannot be estimated at so little as half a million. Hence the nation has already lost a million and a half a year by these proceedings against the colonies, besides the loss of the navigation, obliging them to supply themselves, &c. in Spain, Portugal and Italy, and remit to Britain in Bills. The North American trade brings Britain at least 1 700 000l. a year in cash; without which the nation could not carry on its trade, as the balance of most other branches is against us, and would soon drain us of all the money we have.

Thus we are involved in a debt of three millions a year by the war, to which, if we add this loss of a million and a half since the peace, and half a million for supporting our acquisitions, they amount to five millions a year; not to mention the loss of trade to Spain, Portugal, Italy, Sweden, &c. which is estimated at more than we lose in our colonies.

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

INGRATITUDE. An Anecdote.

A Common soldier, who had the honour to be known to Philip king of Macedon, for a brave fellow, gave that king an account of a storm he had been in at sea, with the loss of the vessel, and how narowly he came off with his life; at the same time he begged the King for a certain farm for his subsistance; which the King granted him, and ordered him to be put into possession of it. The proprietor perceiving that he was now to be undone by a man that he had preserved, applied himself immediately to Philip, with the naked truth of the fact. 'Sire, said he, my dwelling is in such a place by the sea-side, where 'I heard an outcry one night, of somebody 'in distress, and upon going out to see what 'it was, there did I find the ruins of a wreck, 'and a man paddling in the sea, half starv'd, 'and labouring for life. I took him up, and 'carried him home with me, where he was 'tended and treated like a child of the family. At the end of three days finding him 'himself in a travelling condition, he would 'needs be gone, so that I gave him a viaticum, 'and he went away with a thousand protestations, that my kindness should never be 'forgotten; and who should this be now, in 'all the world, but the very man who has 'begged my estate." The King was so transported at this story (for the brave soldier had told him only of his danger, and not one word of his benefactor) that he ordered the poor creature to be put into his estate again, and the soldier to be cashiered, and branded in the forehead with these words, "*The ungrateful guest.*"

There is an ingratitude in concealing of benefits, in the forgetting of them, and likewise in not returning good for good; but the highest pitch of all is, the repaying good with evil. The ungrateful man is the common enemy to mankind, even though he were like this soldier, a brave man; but if every ungrateful person, even among those who call themselves Christians, should be branded in the forehead, what a number of motley foreheads should we see!

Incidents in the life of EUGENIO.

THE selfish man has greatly the advantage of him who acts on principles more enlarged; generosity and disinterestedness will expose the one to such irregularities as the cold virtue of the world has no idea of, while caution, closeness, and reserve, guard the heart of the other, and distinguish what the world calls a man of prudence.

While Eugenio was a boy at school, his good qualities began to plague him. A neighbouring orchard being robbed the scholars were blamed, and a complaint lodged with the master; who being a man of great severity, the poor culprit discovered the affair to Eugenio, and begged him to go to the farmer and make up the matter for him. Gladly did Eugenio fly to execute the commission; when the vigilant master, watching about the place to try if he could catch the thief, at a repetition of the robbery, unperceived by Eugenio, discovered him coming out of the yard. Pleased with the supposed discovery, home he went; and Eugenio, as pleased as he, went to inform his friend of the success of the embassy. Next morning the farmer went to the school, told the master he had found out the thief, and was sorry he had wrongfully blamed his scholars. The master then dismissed the farmer with a smile, called out poor Eugenio, and told him though he had satisfied the farmer he had not satisfied the laws of the school; and before he knew his imputed fault, had him taken up and flogged.

The next accident was soon after he went to the college; when a carpenter, fitting up some book-cases for him, had the misfortune to chop off one of his fingers The poor man by this accident being for some weeks prevented from working, Eugenio one day called at his house, and left a trifle with his wife towards the support of a family which he supposed subsisted solely on the poor man's labour. He was unluckily met coming out of the house by a gay acquaintance, who knew the character both of the house and the woman much better than Eugenio did; and was from henceforward stigmatized for a sly rake.

Some time after that, Eugenio's window being next to the street, he was alarmed with a noise at it about midnight; when he discovered a fellow collegian, who desired he would get a ladder, and assist him in getting over the walls, or he should certainly be expelled for pronoctation. Up gets Eugenio, scales the wall, and was just handing down the ladder to his friend on the other side, when, by the glimmering light of a lamp, he was discovered by one of the senior fellows; and, in consequence of it, summoned before a meeting of the president and fellows next morning, and there accused of scaling the walls. From which grievous charge, seemingly so just, it was with great difficulty that he escaped rustication.

From college he went to town, where the same goodness of heart plunged him into similar inconveniencies. One day, at a tavern, a gentleman proposed a collection for an unhappy young girl, that was just come out of the hospital, and tired of a bad course of life, wanted a few cloaths, and a little money to bear her expences home. Every one contributed; and Eugenio, finding her friends lived not thirty miles from his own house, with more temerity than prudence, proposed, as he was going down into the country, to take her as far on the road as he went in his own chaise. He did so, and left her at a private house, where he quitted the great road, until she might find a convenience that would carry her home. Unluckily Eugenio, however, was seen on the road; and was waggishly asked as soon as he got home, why he had left his lady behind him. He knew it was in vain to tell the story in all its real circumstances, and therefore sat down with the censure.

It happened while he was in the country, that a friend of his had had an unfortunate affair with a young girl, for whom he desired Eugenio to inquire out a lodging, until he should be able to make up the affair with her friends. This matter Eugenio undertook, and managed; and, as it was natural to suppose a man of his good heart would do, called two or three times to know how the poor girl did. And as he was very careless about privacy, he was by an acquaintance once met on the road leading to the house where he had lodged this favourite of his friend. The honest man ready to burst with the secret he fancied he had discovered, proclaimed wherever he went, that the kind keeper of this fair incognito was poor Eugenio. What could Eugenio do? he must either betray his friend or bear the false surmise. He chose the latter, and did it with that calmness and disdain which nothing but a satisfied conscience could inspire.

But finding at last, by repeated experience, that a heart beating with the warmest principles of benevolence was insufficient to guard against the prejudices, peevishness, and petulence, of an ill judging, half-judging world, he resolved to sequester himself from it; and now, detached from mankind, enjoys the happy life of a virtuous recluse.

Singular ACCIDENT, and INSTANCE of a PARTICULAR PROVIDENCE.

[Related by THUANUS, in his History.]

IN the civil wars in France, on account of religious disputes, when the Catholics besieged Rouen, 1562, Francis Civile, one of the most intrepid gentlemen of the Calvinist party, received a wound which made him fall senseless from the rampart into the [illegible]. Some soldiers, who supposed him dead, stripped and buried him, with the usual negligence on these occasions. A trusty and affectionate person he had trained in his service, desirous of procuring for his master a more honourable burial, went with a design to find his body. His search being fruitless amongst several dead bodies which were quite disfigured, he covered them again with earth, but so as that the hand of one of them remained uncovered. As he was returning he looked behind him, and perceived that hand; and the apprehension he was under, that such an object might excite the dogs to unearth the dead body devouring it, induced him to come back in order to cover it. The moment he was going to exercise this pious office, a gleam of light from the moon, just coming from under a cloud, made him perceive a diamond ring Civile wore on his finger. Without loss of time, he takes up his master, who had still breath in him, and carries him to the hospital of the wounded. But the surgeons, who had been quite fatigued with labour, and considered him as on the point of death, would take no trouble about his wound. The servant then found himself obliged to transport him to his own inn, where he languished for days without any help. At the end of this time, two physicians had the complaisance to visit him. They cleansed his wound, and by their care, put him in a way to live. The town having been taken by assault, the conquerors were so barbarous as to throw him out at the window. He fortunately fell on a heap of dung, where, abandoned by every one, he still passed three days. Ducroise, his relation, had him carried off privately in the night and sent into an house in the country where his wound was dressed at leisure. There after so many kinds of deaths, he recovered perfect a state of health, that he survived forty years all these accidents. That particular Providence, which had saved this man from so many perils, had also presided over his birth. His mother dying with child, during the absence of her husband, had been buried without any one thinking to extract the child by the Cæsarian operation. The day after she was interred the husband arrives, & learns with surprize, the death of his wife, and the little attention that was had for the fruit of her womb. He requires her grave to be dug up; and having had her opened, Civile was extracted still living.

To the PRINTER.

I AM an honest tradesman, who never meant harm to any body, and my affairs went on smoothly while a batchelor; but of late I have met with some difficulties, of which I take the freedom to give you an account.

About the time I first addressed my present spouse, her father gave out in speeches, that if she married a man he liked, he would give her 200l. on the day of marriage. 'Tis true, he never said so to me, but he always received me very kindly at his house, and openly countenanced my courtship. I formed several fine schemes what to do with this 200l. and in some measure, neglected my business on that account; but unluckily it came to pass, that when the old gentleman saw I was pretty well engaged, and that the match was too far gone to be easily broke off, he without any reason given, grew very angry, forbid me the house, and told his daughter that if she married me he would not give her a farthing: However, as he foresaw we were not to be disappointed in that manner, but having stole a wedding, took her home at my house, where we were not in quite so poor a condition as the couple described in the Scotch song, who had neither pot nor pan, but four bare legs together; for I had a house tolerably furnished for an ordinary man before, no thanks to dad, who I understand was very much pleased with his politic management; and I have since learned, that there are other old curmudgeons, (so called) besides him, who have this trick to marry their daughters, and yet keep what they might well spare, till they can keep it no longer; but this by way of digression, a word to the wise is enough.——I soon saw that with care and industry we might live tolerable easy, and in credit with our neighbours; but my wife had a strong inclination to be a gentlewoman; in consequence of this my old fashioned looking glass was one day broke, as she said, no mortal could tell which way; however, since we could not be without a glass in the room, my dear, says she, we may as well buy a larger fashionable one, that Mr. Such a-one has to sell, it will cost but little more than a common glass, and will be much handsomer and more creditable; accordingly the glass was bought, and hung against the wall; but in a week's time I was made sensible, by little and little, that the table was by no means suitable to such a glass; and a more proper table being procured, my spouse, who was an excellent contriver, informed me where we might have very handsome chairs in the way; and thus by degrees, I found all my old furniture flowed up in the garret, and every thing altered for the better. Had we stopped here, we might have done well enough, but my wife being entertained with tea by the

good women she visited, we could do no less than the like, when they visited us, and so we got a tea table with its appurtenances of china and silver: Then my spouse unfortunately over worked herself in washing the house, so that we could do no longer without a maid; besides that, it happened frequently, that when I came home at one, the dinner was but just put in the pot, for my dear thought really it had been but eleven; at other times, when I came at the same hour, she wondered I would stay so long, for dinner was ready, and had waited for me these two hours: These irregularities occasioned by mistaking the time, convinced me that it was absolutely necessary to buy a clock, which my spouse observed was a great ornament to the room; and lastly to my grief, she was frequently troubled with some ailment or other and nothing did her so much good as riding, and these hackney horses were such wretched ugly creatures, that I bought a very fine pacing mare, which cost 20l. and hereabouts affairs have stood for some months past. I could see all along that this way of living was utterly inconsistent with my circumstances, but had not resolution enough to help it till lately receiving a very severe dun, which mentioned the next court, I began in earnest to project relief. Last Monday my dear went into the country to see a relation, and stay a fortnight, because she could not bear the heat of the town; in the interim I have taken my turn to make alterations. I have turned away the maid, bag and baggage, for what should we do with a maid, who have accept my boy none but ourselves; I have sold my fine pacing mare, and bought a good cow with three pounds of the money; I have disposed of the tea table and put a spinning-wheel in its place, which methinks looks very pretty: Nine empty cannisters, I have stuffed with flax, and with some of the money of the tea furniture I have bought a sett of knitting needles, for to tell you the truth, which I would have go no farther, I begin to want stockings. The stately clock I have transformed into an hour glass, by which I gained a good round sum; and one of the pieces of the old looking glass squared and framed supplies the place of the great one which I have conveyed into a closet, where it may possibly remain some years. In short, the face of things are quite changed, and I am mightily pleased when I look at my hour glass what an ornament it is to the room; I have paid my debts, and find money in my pocket. I expect my dame home next Friday, and as your paper is taken in at the house where she is, I hope the reading of this will prepare her mind for the above surprising revolutions. If she can conform to this new scheme of living, we shall be the happiest couple perhaps in the colony, and by the blessing of God may soon be in thriving circumstances. I have reserved the great looking glass, because I know her heart is set upon it. I will allow her when she comes in to be taken suddenly ill with the head-ach, the stomach-ach, fainting fits, or whatever other disorder she may think most proper, and she may retire to bed as soon as she pleases, but if I do not find her in perfect health both of body and mind, the next morning away goes the aforesaid great glass, with several other trinkets I have no occasion for, the vendue that very day, which is the irrevocable resolution of, Sir, her loving husband, and your very humble servant, ANTHONY AFTERWIT.

LONDON, January 9,

THE situation of political matters in regard to L—d—C——m, seems to be, that the m-n-stry are very desirous of his lordship's retiring, and yet are totally deficient in spirit of coming to compulsive measures with him. On the other hand, we have it confidently affirmed to us, that the noble lord has made the following declaration, in a letter to a very great man in power: "His M——having been graciously pleased to entrust the——to my keeping, if it pleases God to spare my life, there are many, very many days to come, before I shall voluntarily decline the honour my sovereign has thought proper to confer upon me.

Jan. 11. On Friday a council was held at the Cockpit, Whitehall, relative to the affairs of the British colonies in North America.

It is said the title of Duke of York will be conferred on Prince Frederick, his majesty's third son.

Jan. 12. It was this morning reported that the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Esq; will be appointed pay-master-general of the forces, and one of the joint vice-treasurers of Ireland.

Jan. 14. By a gentleman arrived from Paris we are assured, that the duke of Courland is confined a prisoner in the Bastile, the cause of which extraordinary procedure is not known.

Jan. 15. It is currently reported that lord Halifax will soon be appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

It being found by experience, that a temporary imprisonment of prostitutes, is much more dangerous than beneficial to the community; we are informed, that a power will be vested in the magistrates to transport the most wicked and abandoned to the new acquired settlements in America, where white servants are greatly wanted.

Jan. 22. It is said the resignation of Mr. Conway, is but a prelude to three or four more of importance.

The secretary of state's office for America is to be at the Treasury, Whitehall, where a great number of men are now at work, in order to get all the proper apartments ready with all expedition for the transaction of business.

It is said the secretary of state for the plantations, will have the appointment of all packets to his majesty's islands and colonies in North-America.

By letters from Portugal we are informed that we must speak very plain English to the prime minister, before there can be the least likelihood of his listening to our arguments.

Robert Wood, Esq; member for Brackley in Northamptonshire, and William Fraser, Esq; are appointed joint secretaries to lord Viscount Weymouth, since his being appointed secretary of state for the Northern department.

We hear a committee of the principal merchants trading to North-America, will this week attend the levee of the right hon. the earl of Hillsborough, secretary of state for the colonies, on affairs of importance.

The right hon. the earl of Hillsborough, secretary of state for the American colonies has appointed—— Philips, Esq; to be his secretary, and Mr. Pollock to be his first clerk in the said department.

Jan. 23. Yesterday there was a great levee at St. James's, and also a privy council, said to be relating to some dispatches received from the North-American colonies, which did not break up till five o'clock.

The right hon. the earl of Chatham lies dangerously ill at his seat at Hayes in Kent.

Jan. 26. We are credibly informed, that orders will soon be given for all the officers on furlow, belonging to North-America, to join their respective corps.

St. James's, Jan. 21. Yesterday lord Viscount Weymouth kissed his majesty's hand, on being appointed secretary of state for the Northern department, in the room of the right hon. Henry Seymour Conway Esq; who has resigned

Yesterday the right hon. the earl of Hillsborough kissed his majesty's hand, on being appointed secretary of state, for the American colonies, being a new department established for that purpose.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a DRAIN is to be made with all convenient speed, in Tradd-street, from Counfeiller's Creek to King-street: Any persons inclining to undertake the same, are desired to send in their proposals sealed up, to the Clerk of the Commissioners of the streets, on or before Monday the 25th instant. *By Order of the Commissioners.*

April 11, 1768. ELISHA POINSETT, *Clerk.*

TO BE SOLD at auction, at the usual place in Charles-Town, *on Thursday the 28th instant;*

TWO NEGROES, one a good wheelwright, and the other a WENCH that has been used to a house, and can wash and iron.

April 11, 1768. SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun & Co.

TO BE SOLD at public outcry, at the usual place in Charles Town, on Thursday the 5th of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon;

A Parcel of very valuable slaves, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Mary Frost, deceased, consisting of sawyers, mowers, a very good cauker, a tanner, and some house wenches, one a washer, ironer, and spinner

Twelve months credit will be given, paying interest and giving security; the property not to be altered till the conditions are complied with.

EDWARD OATS.

To be hired by the Month or Year,

A Handy young Negro Fellow, that has been used to attend in a family Inquire of

MANSELL, CORBETT, & ROBERTS.

ALL persons indebted to the PRESBYTERIAN FUND in John's Island, are desired to pay off the interest due by them, on or before the first day of May next, without fail. And whereas sundry persons who joined in bonds to the trustees of the said fund, as principals or security, are now dead: PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all such bonds which shall not be renewed by the said first day of May, will then be put in suit without distinction. JOSEPH STANYARNE.

Lost the 3d instant, a RUFF

BITCH PUPPY,

Of the water kind,

ABOUT eight months old, her colour is mostly white, though she has a few brown patches, and is a little mangy; her ears were very much swollen when lost, owing to her being worried by a bull-dog. She answers to the name of CRAB. Whoever will bring her to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded; if offered to sale, please to stop the party, and TEN POUNDS reward will be given on their conviction.

JOSHUA LOCKWOOD.

BOSTON, February 29.

SOON after the meeting of the p——t, Mr. G—— G—— produced some American news-papers, which he said contained doctrines of a dangerous and alarming tendency; and proposed that the printer should be sent for, and the author enquired after! Upon this Mr. C——y replied, that the gentleman's motion was contrary to the order of the house; that besides it was only reasonable, before they sent for printers and authors from such a distance, they should make reformation at home, among those who were just at hand —It was then put off for six months.

March 3. The following resolves passed the Hon. House of Representatives on Friday last.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 26, 1768.

"Whereas the happiness and well-being of civil communities depend upon industry, economy & good morals; and this house taking into serious consideration the great decay of the trade of the province, the scarcity of money, the heavy debt contracted in the late war, which still remains on the people, and the great difficulties to which they are by these means reduced:

"Resolved, That this house will use their utmost endeavours, and enforce their endeavours by example, in suppressing extravagance, idleness and vice, and promoting industry, economy and good morals, in their respective towns.

"And in order to prevent the unnecessary exportation of money, of which this province has of late been so much drained, it is further Resolved, That this house will, by all prudent means, endeavour to discountenance the use of foreign superfluities, and encourage the manufactures of this province."

March 7. We are informed, that previous to the dismission of Capt. Timothy Folgier, from the employment he held in the customs, which has been the cause of much speculation, he was asked by one of the board of commissioners, whether the name of Timothy Folgier, with a yea, affixed to the late resolve of the house of representatives, for encouraging industry, and suppressing vice, and for the discountenancing foreign superfluities, and promoting the manufactures of this province, was his name; and whether he voted in favour of the resolves; and upon the question's being answered by Mr. Folgier in the affirmative, he was told, that he was not a fit person to be employed as an officer in the revenue: And it is said he was dismissed without further ceremony.

March 17. At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town, met at Faneuil Hall, on Monday last, for the choice of town officers for the insuing year, upon a motion made, and seconded, it was voted, that the thanks of the town be given to the ingenious author of a course of letters published at Philadelphia, and in this place, signed A FARMER, wherein the rights of the American subjects are clearly stated, and fully vindicated; and Dr. Benjamin Church, John Hancock, Esq; Mr. Samuel Adams, Dr. Joseph Warren, and John Rowe, Esq; were appointed a committee to prepare and publish a letter of thanks accoidingly. [This is the first honour of the kind that was ever conferred by a city on any person in America]

March 21. The honourable house of representatives, in their last session, presented a humble, dutiful and loyal petition to the King; and also forwarded letters to the Earl of Shelburne, General Conway, Marquis of Rockingham, Earl of Camden, Earl of Chatham, Lords of the Treasury, their Agent &c. representing their grievances, relative to the acts for imposing duties in America, and earnestly intreating their aid and patronage.

Providence, March 19. In pursuance of a letter received by the last post from a committee of the merchants at Boston, inclosing the resolutions of the merchants and traders of that metropolis, to pursue such legal measures as may tend to extricate the colonies from their present embarrassments; —the merchants of this place met on Thursday last, and appointed a committee to draw up a subscription, to introduce similar measures with those adopted at Boston, who are to report on the 29th instant; and it is not doubted they will become into unanimous.

We are informed, that the principal gentlemen and merchants here, propose, at their next public meeting, to vote the thanks of this town to the ingenious and worthy author of the FARMER'S LETTERS, in testimony of the high sense they entertain of the very great and essential services rendered to America, by the spirited, sensible, and justly celebrated writings of that gentleman.

New York, March 24. On Friday last, the 18th instant, being the anniversary of the repeal of the stamp-act, a numerous company of the principal merchants, and other respectable inhabitants of this city, friends to constitutional liberty and trade, assembled at Mr. Jones's and Mr Bardin's taverns, which are nearly adjoining, where union flags were displayed, and elegant entertainments provided. When the company had dined, by common consent, the remains of the entertainment were sent to the poor prisoners in the goal, with a suitable quantity of liquor, and some of the company voluntarily attended, to see it properly distributed. After dinner the following loyal and patriotic healths were drank, viz.

1. The King. 2. The Queen. 3. The prince of Wales. 4 The earl of Chatham. 5. Lord Camden. 6. The governor and province. 7. Navy and army. 8. May the illustrious house of Hanover never want an heir to rule the British empire. 9. The spirited assembly of Virginia, of the year 1765. 10. The truly patriotic ministry, and glorious majority of both houses of parliament in 1766. 11. The friends of America in Great-Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere. 12. The ingenious and patriotic author of the Farmer's letters. 13. The spirited assembly of Boston. 14. Prosperity to Great-Britain and her colonies. 15. The friends of liberty and trade. 17. May the merchants and tradesmen of this city, ever be firmly united to promote the true interest and prosperity of the province. 18. May all distrust, fear and jealousy, be entirely removed from Great-Britain and her colonies, and a perpetual union and harmony subsist between them. 16. Success to the American manufactories. 20. The liberty of the press. 21. Unanimity to the sons of liberty in America.

A band of musick was provided, and in the evening some curious fireworks played off for the entertainment of the company. Every thing was conducted with proper decorum, ease and good humour, and the evening was spent in harmony, chearfulness, and a pleasing flow of social affections.

Philadelphia, March 31. The general assembly of this province, at their last sessions, ordered instructions to be sent to our agents, to join with the agents of the other colonies, in soliciting the repeal of the late act imposing duties on paper, glass, &c. whereby the inhabitants of these colonies, are taxed in an unconstitutional manner.

In Boston, the anniversary of the repeal of the stamp-act was celebrated with the greatest demonstrations of joy and satisfaction, by all ranks of people. Flags were hoisted, cannon fired, a number of houses decorated with streamers, and a liberal entertainment provided. The royal family, and a number of other toasts were drank, the third of which was, The Farmer. The whole conduct of the day was a compleat exhibition of decent and rational joy, and the evening concluded without the least shew of disorder or riot.

We learn from Albany, that through the mediation of Sir William Johnson, a peace was concluded between the six Nation Indians and the Cherokees.

CHARLES-TOWN, *April* 11.

TUESDAY last was held the Anniversary Meeting of the SOUTH-CAROLINA incorporated SOCIETY, when the following Gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year, viz *Miles Brewton*, Esq; Steward; Messrs. *William Bampfield* and *Thomas L. Smith*, Wardens; Mr. *John Neufville*, Treasurer; *Samuel Prioleau*, Esq; Clerk; and Messrs. *Charles Motte* and *William Haly*, Constables.

Parish Officers for St. Michael's, elected last Monday:

James Poulnoy, Esq; Capt. Thomas Savage, and Messrs. William Bampfield, John Chapman, Thomas Loughton Smith, Isaac Motte, and Isaac Huger, *Wardens*; Messrs. Edward Lightwood, jun. and Joshua Ward, *Church Wardens*.

On Wednesday last died, *William Middleton*, Esq; eldest son of Col. Thomas Middleton, deceased, and a Representative in the present Assembly for the parish of St. Helena.

Last Tuesday Mr. *Roger Smith*, Merchant, was married to Miss *Polly Rutledge*, eldest Daughter of the late John Rutledge, Esq.

This Day arrived here, in the Prince of Wales, Capt. Mason, from Philadelphia, *Hugh Finlay*, Esq; of *Quebec*, Mr. *William Sikes*, Mr. *Shoemaker*, and twelve other Passengers.

This Morning died, Mr. *William Hall*, Carpenter.

RICE exported from *Charles-Town*;

from the 31st of *October* 1767, to the 11th of *April* 1768, both days inclusive; to the following ports, viz

	Barrels		Barrels
ANTIGUA, Augustine,	1,553	London,	7,398
Bristol,	4 013	Lisbon,	12,789
Barcelona,	1,616	Liverpoole,	412
Barbadoes,	1,169	Montserrat,	258½
Boston,	743	Martinique,	577
Bermuda,	37	Monte Christi,	70
Cowes,	31,194½	New-York,	300½
Cadiz,	668½	Nevis,	226
St. Christophers,	1,374	Oporto,	3 543½
St. Croix,	1490	Poole,	94½
Dominica,	1,019½	Providence,	63
Dunbar,	606	Pensacola,	211½
E. & W. Florida,	40	Philadelphia,	493
St. Eustatius,	1,795	Quebec,	606½
Fitzura,	1,400	Rhode-Island,	149
Gosport,	5,603½	Salem,	4
Guadaloupe,	130	Topsham,	307
Grenada,	218	Vigo,	448½
Greenock,	28	Vienna,	2,164
Haverfordwest,	494½	Whitby,	208
Jamaica,	1,991	Total	88,186

PRICE CURRENT the same as in our last.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

April	Arrivals at Charles-Town.	*From*
6th.	Brigt. Board, Tho. Gilfillon,	Monte Christi
11th.	Brigt. Pr. of Wales, Tho. Mason,	Philadelphia
April	Sailed	*For*
5th	Scooner Benjamin, Thomas Tucker,	Georgia
7th.	Brigt. Little-Bob, John Harris,	Cowes
	Brigt. Flora, William Manson,	Whitby
8th.	Brigt. Ebbborn, Wm. Coldstream,	Hyverford-west
	Sloop Little Anthony, Tho. Forbes,	St. Kitts
9th.	Brigt. *Buckingham*, Capt. *John Marcle*,	Dominica
10th.	Scooner Polly, Richard Churchill,	Georgia
11th.	Brigt. Nancy, George Minshall,	Liverpoole
Remain windbound or cleared.		*For*
	His Majesty's Packet-Boat the *Hillsboro'*, Capt *Geo. Blackhall*,	Falmouth
	Ship Hope, Richard Davies,	Cowes
	Ship Britannia, Alex. Hardie,	Gosport
	Ship Rose-Island, Rich. Brewer,	Cowes
	Snow Verney, Francis Forde,	Vigna
	Snow Betsy, Angus McLarty,	Quebec
	Brigt. Elizabeth, John Martin,	Cowes
	Brigt. Charlotte, Peter Mainzy,	Cowes
	Sloop Susannah, W. Hopkins,	George-Town
May sail	for [illegible] (Bahrd) this week.	*For*
	Ship Q. Charlotte, John Chamberlain,	London
	Ship Mary, James Gordon,	London
	Snow Judith, John Davies,	Martinique
	Snow Carolina, Tho. Taylor,	Bristol
	Snow Harford, Robt. Harbison,	Jamaica
	Snow Betty-Greg, John Mesford,	Cowes
	Brigt. Mercury, James Fisher,	Barbadoes
	Brigt. Smyth, John Moncrieff,	Jamaica
	Brigt. Jane, John Smith,	Leith
	Sloop Charles-Town, Jr. Leycraft,	Jamaica
	Sloop Mercury, John Huxtable,	Georgia
	Sloop Industry, Joseph Rose,	St Kitts
	Sloop Hester, Ephraim Deane,	St. Croix
Entered out, besides the above.		*For*
	Ship Bacchus, Daniel Jackson,	Oporto
	Ship Hannibal, Jos. Puddicombe,	Lisbon
	Snow Douro, George Addis,	Cowes
	Brigt. James & Anne, James Dodd,	Lisbon
	Brigt. Norton, Christ. Brooker,	Guadaloupe
	Brigt. Pr. of Wales, Alex. Clark,	Cowes
	Brigt. Cha. Batley, David Ferguson,	Dominica
	Scooner Alegonda, Benj. Wormell,	Georgia
	Sloop Elizabeth, James Gilcrist,	Barbadoes
	Sloop D. of Lancaster, Dav. Lamb,	St. Kitts
	Sloop Benjamin, Nath. Dicklason,	Dominica
Vessels not entered out.		
	Ship King George, Will. Coward,	
	Ship Martha, Gideon Manchester,	
	Brigt. Beaufort,	
	Brigt. Eagle,	
	Brigt. Jolliff, William Bound,	
	Brigt. Elizabeth, John Rookin,	
	Scooner Mary, John Doran,	St. Augustine
	Sloop Batchelor, Wm. Conner,	
	Sloop Sparrow, Henry Rogers,	
	Sloop Polly, John Conyers,	
	Sloop Henry, John Todd,	
	Sloop St. George, Geo. Judkin,	
	Sloop Fox, Elisha Hinman,	
	Sloop Henry, Richard Todd,	
	Sloop Sally, George Chalmers,	
Vessels put in, or back, in Distress.		*For*
	Ship Jenefer, George Kerr,	Maryland
	Ship Vaughan, Benjamin Davis,	Boston
	Ship Neptune, Joseph Shank,	Cowes
	A Spanish Scooner.	
King's Vessels in Port.		*For*
	His Majesty's Ship *Fowey*, *Hon. Robinson*, Esq; Commodore,	
	His Majesty's Frigate *Cygnet*, *Philip Durell*, Esq; Commander,	

Arrivals from this Port.		*At*
Snow Sally, Richard Pearse,		*George-Town*
Snow Elizabeth, John Dwyer,		*Georgia*
Brigt. St. Peter, William Cawley,		*George-Town*
Brigt. Philad. Packet, John Harrison,		*Philadelphia*
Scooner Endeavour, Vespasian Miller,		*Boston*

THESE are to give notice, to all whom it may concern, that I will not pay any debt contracted against the estate of Joseph Ladson, jun. deceased, after this date, unless a written order from me is produced.

March 28, 1768. ISAAC LADSON.

A PERSON capable of Book-keeping, and minding a ſtore, would be glad of employ. For Particulars, enquire of the printer.
March 28, 1768.

On Thurſday the 28th day of April, 1768, *will be ſold by public vendue, at the plantation of the late William MacBeer, deceaſed, in Prince William's pariſh;*

ALL the ſaid plantation, containing about 1000 acres of land, with a ſmall tract of 250 acres adjoining land of John Waring, and James Macpherſon, moſtly ſwamp, and about 80 acres cleared. Alſo,

About forty Negroes, moſtly country born; among whom are, carpenters, ſawyers, and handy boys and girls. Likewiſe,

The ſtock of cattle, horſes, hogs, plantation tools, &c.

The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale.

All perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in properly atteſted; and all thoſe indebted to make payment by the above day to

THOMAS FERGUSON, CHARLES BROWNE, } Executors.

JOHN AINSLIE, in order to intitle him to the benefit of an act, commonly called the attachment act, gives this public notice, That he intends to depart this province in the month of May next; and is ready to anſwer any ſuit or ſummons that ſhall be iſſued or brought againſt him, and to appear and give bail agreeable to the terms of the ſaid act.
March 22, 1768.

TO BE SOLD to the higheſt bidder, at the uſual place in Charles Town, *on Tueſday the* 29th *inſtant;*

A PIECE of LAND,
Belonging to the SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY,
To be divided into two LOTS,

THE whole containing in front 308 feet on the weſt ſide of Old Church-ſtreet continued, and in depth 47 feet and 6 inches on the ſouth ſide, and 48 feet on the north and agreeable to an exact ſurvey.

Twelve months credit will be given, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Co.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of ISABELL MARSHALL, late of Charles-Town, widow, deceaſed, are deſired to make the ſame known immediately, to

JOHN STUART, ROBERT WELLS, } Executors.

March 25, 1768.

TO BE SOLD by public outcry at Mr. Thomas Nightingale's *near* Charles Town, *on Friday the 15th day of April, inſtant; the ſale to begin preciſely at eleven o'clock in the forenoon:*

SIXTY NEGROES,
belonging to the eſtate of Francis Stuart, deceaſed, among whom are ſawyers, coopers, boat-negroes, caulkers, a houſe-carpenter, ſeamſtreſs, houſe negroes, and handy boys and Girls.

Alſo,

At the ſame time and place will be ſold,
Two excellent COASTING SCHOONERS.

Credit will be given to January 1769 paying intereſt with approved ſecurity.

ANNE STUART, Adminiſtratrix.
LEWIS REEVE, HENRY STUART, } Adminiſtrators

TO BE SOLD, on Wedneſday the 13th day of April next, at the ſubſcriber's houſe in Broad ſtreet, *oppoſite to Mrs.* Hoyland's;

A VARIETY of houſhold furniture, more than he has now occaſion for, conſiſting of mahogany bedſteads, tables, chairs, looking-glaſſes, china, pictures, plate, a marquè, an eight day clock, and many other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Good notes of hand payable in two months, without intereſt, will be taken in payment.

JOHN MURRAY.

ANN NICHOLS,
Formerly ANN M'GAW,

(Removed into the houſe next to Benjamin Smith's Eſq; in Church-ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. Edward Weyman) ſtill continues the

MANTUA-MAKERS BUSINESS;

BEGS the continuance of her former cuſtomers and friends favours; and, being now provided with more hands, can aſſure them of their orders being executed with greater diſpatch, and in all reſpects to their ſatisfaction.

For LONDON,
(To ſail the tenth inſt. or ſooner poſitively.)
The Ship MARY,
JAMES GORDON, Maſter;

HAS good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight of Indico, or other light goods, or for paſſage, apply to ſaid maſter.

Two furniſhed Rooms
TO BE LETT,

TO any gentleman, who is deſirous of being accommodated with ſuch in a private family; with whom he may breakfaſt or not as he chooſes. Inquire at the printer's.

ALEXANDER PETRIE, Gardener, having hired the land of Mr. Pike, lately belonging to Mr. Marſhall, on the Neck; gives this public notice, that the ſame is now occupied for a garden, and as ſuch hopes no perſon will attempt to break down his fences under pretence of ſhooting, &c. as he is compelled, from the damages lately received by perſons running over his plants, to proſecute the firſt offender, to the utmoſt rigor of the law.

ALEXANDER PETRIE.

To be ſold without reſerve, for caſh, on Thurſday the 21ſt day of April inſt. at the houſe of the late Capt. Silas Miles, *on* Horſe Savannah;

A NUMBER of very valuable SLAVES, HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, a RIDING-CHAIR, HORSES, &c.

ELIZABETH MULLINS, Executrix.
EDWARD GRIFFITH, JONATHAN DRAKE, } Executors.

FRANCISCO DORIACO,
From Naples (but juſt arrived from Jamaica)
Begs leave to acquaint the Public,

THAT he propoſes to teach playing on the MANDELINE; and to undertake the repairing and putting all kinds of ſtring'd inſtruments in order.

Ladies and gentlemen will be immediately waited on, by ſending their commands to Mr. Brunett's, in Union-ſtreet.

HAZARD,

WILL cover at Brabant's in St. Thomas's pariſh, at TWENTY POUNDS each mare, and twenty ſhillings to the groom; the money to be ſent with the mares. Such mares as do not prove with foal this may be ſent the next ſeaſon, paying five pounds.

HAZARD was got by SNAP, his dam by REGULUS, out of the grand-dam of AFRICUS.

N. B. Great care will be taken of the mares.

The fine Engliſh Horſe

TARTAR,

BElonging to the eſtate of Robert Hume, will cover this ſeaſon at the eſtate's plantation on Gooſe-Creek, at THREE GUINEAS each mare, and a DOLLAR to the groom. Mares will have great care taken of them, and as fine paſtourage as can be deſired; but they muſt be at the owner's riſk until taken away or ſent for. Such mares as do not prove with foal this, may be ſent the next ſeaſon gratis.

THOMAS ADDISON.

STOLEN or ſtrayed from Charles-Town, on Wedneſday the 23d of March laſt, A bay gelding, about 12 or 13 hands high, branded on the mounting buttock NO, in one, with a long black tail, a full black main, meally mouth, and a ſmall head. Any perſon who will bring him to the ſubſcriber in Church-ſtreet, ſhall have FIFTEEN POUNDS reward.

CHRISTOPHER ROGERS.

TO BE SOLD,
And may be entered on immediately;

A VERY pleaſant Country-ſeat, ſituate in St. Andrew's pariſh, ſeven miles from Aſhley-Ferry, containing 374 acres of exceeding good land, butting and bounding on the Hon. John Drayton, Nathaniel Fuller, Francis Ladſon, and Mary Ladſon's lands.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may treat with Mrs. Charlotte Matthews's, or

JAMES LENNOX.

THIS is to give notice, for the LAST TIME, that I am determined to ſettle with all perſons I am indebted to, by bond, note, or book debt, againſt the 1ſt of June next. And as my debtors have not enabled me to comply with my former adverti ſements; all perſons anywiſe indebted to me, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, unleſs their accompts are ſettled immediately. I hope no perſon will give me that trouble, as it will be very diſagreeable to me.

JAMES M'CLENACHAN.

N. B. I ſtill continue to keep ſtabling and private lodgings.

PETER JOLIFF, jun. of POOLE,

BEGS leave to inform the merchants, and all other gentlemen of this Province, that he has built large and commodious warehouſe for the reception of and ſhifting rice-cargoes, for the markets, which he does on the ſame terms as at Cowes, or Goſport; and ſuch gentlemen as favour him with their buſineſs will not only find the quickeſt diſpatch, but due attention paid to their intereſt; and as he has room enough in his warehouſes for ſhifting rice, rainy weather will be no hinderance to the diſpatch.

To be ſold on Thurſday the 5th of April next, at the houſe of Mr. Adam Cullatt, in Jacksonborough, Pompon;

A PARCEL of very likely and valuable SLAVES The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale.

March 22, 1768. JOHN JACKSON.

WANTS A PLACE,

AS a WET NURSE, a healthy woman with a good breaſt of milk, and who can produce good recommendations. Inquire at the printing-office, in Broad ſtreet, or at Mr. James Pitt's in Union-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Manigault's horſe.

Charles-Town, April 1, 1768.

AGREEABLE to the directions of an act of the general aſſembly of this province, intituled, "an act to regulate the PRICE and ASSIZE "of BREAD:"

I HAVE enquired the price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* colonies to be at *ſix pounds, per hundred* lb. weight, and *Carolina* Flour at *four pounds* and *five ſhillings* (being both uſed by the bakers); at which prices the HALF CROWN loaves muſt weigh, as follows:

Of CAROLINA Flour,	lb.	oz.	dwt	Of *Northward* Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt
White	2	8	0	White	1	12	0
Wheaten	3	12	0	Wheaten	2	10	0
Houſhold	5	0	0	Houſhold	3	8	0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due Notice.

BENJ. SIMONS, Com. Gen.

Charles Town, January 6, 1768.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Meſſrs. THOMAS LISTON and WILLIAM HOPE, of *Charles-Town*, merchants, have aſſigned all their debts and effects to the ſubſcribers, in truſt, for paying, out of the money to ariſe therefrom, ſuch of the creditors of MIDDLETON, LISTON & HOPE, and of the ſaid THOMAS LISTON & WILLIAM HOPE, as ſhall, within twelve months from this day, conſent and agree to receive a dividend of their debts, in average and proportion, as far as the ſaid money will extend, and thereupon to execute general releaſes of their ſaid demands, as againſt the ſaid THOMAS & WILLIAM their other creditors are excluded from any ſhare of the ſaid money: Therefore thoſe who are willing to accept dividends, upon the terms abovementioned, are deſired to ſignify ſuch conſent, and tranſmit their accompts duly atteſted, within the time above limited.

Robert Oſwald having likewiſe aſſigned to us all the books belonging to himſelf, and as partner with Charles Tuquet, upon the ſame terms and conditions as the foregoing; all perſons intereſted, are alſo deſired to take due notice thereof.

BENJAMIN SMITH,
HENRY LAURENS,
JOHN NEUFVILLE,
JOHN CHAPMAN,
WILLIAM SAVAGE,
WILLIAM PRICE,
JOHN RUTLEDGE.

N. B. Mr. John Logan being impowered to cloſe the ſeveral concerns above mentioned; all debts due to them will be ſued if not ſatisfactory ſettled with, or paid to him by the 1ſt of June next. No other notice will be given.

Now ſelling off, at NINE for ONE, and credit to the firſt of December, 1768.

By NOWELL & LORD,

A WELL aſſorted ſtock of GOODS, conſiſting of moſt articles imported into this province, viz. ſail cloth, cordage, and other ſhip chandlery, Iriſh linens, gulix and Scots Hollands, Iriſh and Ghentiſh ſheeting, ſetts of damaſk table linen, printed callicoes, cottons, and linens of the neweſt patterns, Scot's threads, a choice aſſortment of cutlery, pewter, nails, broad cloth, loaf ſugar, hyſon tea, mens beaver hats, womens furr'd hats, leather caps, chair harneſſes, a few kegs of water and milk biſcuit and beſt double Philadelphia beer, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.—They have likewiſe ſome ſmall conſignments of ſtrouds, blue and white earthen ware in crates, Iriſh linen, camblet, watch glaſſes, and a few well choſen books, which they will ſell remarkably low.

To be Sold,

A NEW ſchooner, lately launched, burthen about 130 or 140 barrels (not yet fitted with ſails, &c.) being too large for the perſon for whom ſhe was built, which is his only reaſon for parting with her. She is eſteemed to be as compleat a boat (for the coaſting trade) and as well built as any in the province. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may ſee her at Mr. Fenwicke's plantation at Wappoo, and treat with

WILLIAM GIBBES.

STRAYED from my plantation on Charles-Town Neck, a brown HORSE about thirteen hands and an half high, branded on the off buttock E, was ſeen on the Gooſe-Creek road, and I imagine he may be found about Strawberry ferry, where he lately croſſed from Black-mingo. Whoever will deliver him to me in Charles Town, ſhall receive two dollars reward, with all reaſonable charges.

March 14, 1768. THOMAS GADSDEN.

A NEGRO Carpenter,
To be hired by the MONTH or YEAR, by WILLIAM GIBBES.

EXCEEDING fine HYSON, GREEN, and BOAEA TEA, ſome rich SILKS, COFFEE, LOAF SUGAR, &c. juſt imported, and to be ſold at my ſtore in Broad ſtreet.

THOMAS WALTER.

Likewiſe ſome MAHOGANY in logs or plank and a parcel of corn-fed PORK, fit for ſea ſtores.

EXCEEDING good ARRACK by the gallon or dozen; Jamaica, Windward-Iſlands, and Northward RUM, loaf and brown SUGAR, a few dozen of Mountain WINE——And a parcel of good ASH OARS—To be ſold by

SIMON TUFTS,
On the Bay, near the Watch-houſe.

Who has a NEGRO WENCH to hire out by the month or year, that is a good waſher and ironer.

JUST IMPORTED,
from LONDON,

AN aſſortment of CORDAGE, from a ratline to an eleven inch cable, grapnals and anchors from 60 wt. to 1000 wt. ſail cloth of all numbers, 5d. 6d. 7d. and 20d. nails to be ſold much under the common advance per piece or larger quantity, for caſh, or on ſhort credit, by

ROBERT SMYTH.

Who hath on hand for ſale, about 100 hogſheads and Porter barrels of fine OLD JAMAICA RUM, Weſt-India ditto, and muſcovado ſugar, pipes of MADERA particular wine, warranted of the firſt quality, Vidonia, Mountain, Rheniſh and all other wines. t. f.

Good INDICO SEED,
And a Quantity of CEADER POSTS, to be ſold by
LIND & CHOVIN.

TO BE LETT,
For one year or more,

A VERY good large brick houſe, in George-Town, one end fitted up for a ſtore, where one has been kept for many years, fronting upon Bay ſtreet, the other part for a family, fronting upon Church-ſtreet. Any one inclinable to hire the ſame, may treat with

JOSEPH BROWN.

ANDREW LORD,

Having received a conſignment of ſundry Goods, by the LONDON, Capt. *Curling*, will ſell them very reaſonably by the quantity (eſpecially to thoſe who ſell again) at a back ſtore lately poſſeſſed by Meſſrs. *Inglis, Lloyd & Co.*

The ARTICLES are as follows, viz.

SIX bales good Scotch oznabrugs, five hogſheads London loaf ſugar, twelve hogſheads London porter, ſix barrels red herrings, containing 1000 in each caſk. A very good London made Italian chair, with harneſs compleat, with a cane back; one ditto, with pannels neatly gilt; a very good poſt-chaiſe, with harneſs compleatly painted and gilt; eleven cheſts of china, containing blue and white plates, large round, oval and octagon diſhes, pint and half pint baſons, coffee and tea cups and ſaucers, fruit diſhes, tea and milk pots, ſauce boats, ſeveral ſets of tea table china, very large china bowls, one in particular, coſt four guineas.

N. B. The china will be ſold poſitively at ſeven and a half for one, from the original invoice. t. f.

TO BE SOLD by the ſubſcriber.

HIS valuable plantation on Gooſe-Creek, containing 1000 acres of land, about 200 of it fine cypreſs ſwamp and marſh land, and a quantity of very good pine fit for ſawing, and making of bricks, having ſix landing places on ſaid plantation, about twenty-two miles from Charles-Town, has two good dwelling houſes, with all other neceſſary buildings on it. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the above place, muſt apply to

t. f. THOMAS SMITH.

On Wedneſday the 13th day of April next, will expoſed to public SALE, at the uſual place in Charles-Town;

Sundry valuable LOTS of LAND
at Anſonborough,
The property of the Subſcriber;

TWO or them containing 83 feet and 9 inches in front, on the north ſide of George-Street, and 200 feet in depth.

One of 40 feet in front, and 200 in depth.

One on the Eaſt ſide of Squirrel-ſtreet, of 25 feet in front, and 136 feet 9 inches in depth.

Four on a new ſtreet of 25 feet in width (which I have laid out); two of which contain 83 feet and 9 inches each in front on the South ſide of ſaid new ſtreet; and one of 66 feet in front, and one of 40 all 143 feet and 8 inches deep.

Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaſer paying intereſt and giving approved ſecurity to

JOHN S. DART.

In whoſe hands a plan of the whole may be ſeen.
March 28, 1768.

Charles-Town: Printed by Peter Timothy, at the oldeſt Printing-Office, in Broad-Street, next to the General Poſt-Office; where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper are taken in, all Kinds of uſeful Blanks ſold, and all Sorts of Printing-Work is done with Accuracy and Diſpatch.